

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following heading at page 1, above the title:

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following heading at page 1, between lines 1 and 2:

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following heading at page 1, between lines 5 and 6:

DISCUSSION OF THE BACKGROUND

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

This form of construction of a coupling electrode offers, by comparison with prior embodiments comprising a narrow contact band applied by screen-printing or a construction in the form of a sheet to one of the glazings of the composite, the big advantage that it is practically not seen in the fitted state. Almost inevitably, these coupling electrodes are in fact situated in the visual field of the glazing in question, which is installed, for example in the guise of windscreen, on an automobile with metal bodywork, since in such cases of use, it is necessary to part or cut the cladding, the whole way along the edge of the glazing, in order to avoid direct coupling of the antenna field with the bodywork (earthed). It is therefore not possible to provide said coupling electrode very near to the edge of said glazing where it might be optically hidden by the framework of the window.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Practical applications of the thin wires coupling electrode show, however, that with the wires connected at one end only, the desired transmission power is not always obtained. For optimal optical inlay, the number of wires and hence the total width of the electrode are kept as small as possible. Within the framework of industrial manufacture, the establishment of electrical contact of the whole set of wires with the common connection electrode (at the base of the antenna) may not, however, be [[by]] fully achieved. In the final analysis, there is no reliable test procedure making it possible to test the operating capacitance of the coupling electrode before and/or after the manufacture of the composite forming the glazing. If manufacture has terminated, and if defective coupling is found thereafter, the whole pane has to be scrapped.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Document DE 42 37 818 A1 describes an antenna glazing for automobiles, on the surface of which is placed an antenna for radio signals in the form of a loop, made by screen-printing. Starting from a plane connection zone made in the zone of the edge of the glazing, a strand of the loop penetrates the visual field of the glazing as far as the inversion point, from which the other strand returns. [[Its]] The free end thereof forming the base of the antenna is surrounded, with a slot-shaped gap, by the plane starting zone of the first strand. This structure forms the antenna proper and is not provided for capacitive coupling with a plane antenna structure.

Please insert the following heading at page 3, between lines 15 and 16:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

According to the invention, this problem is solved ~~with the characteristics of claim 1.~~
~~The characteristics of the subordinate claims state advantageous refinements of this subject matter according to the features claimed.~~

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

If, instead simply of using parallel wires terminating “blindly”, the coupling electrode comprises at least one thin wire with two ends disposed in the zone at the edge of the glazing, a limitation of the conductivity through the absence of contact of a wire or of an end of a wire with a gather point is already avoided a priori. With customary test procedures, the continuity of the coupling electrode prefabricated or also already laid can be checked in a simple manner. From the industrial automation point of view, there is no need for any major reorganization to lay the wire on or in the composite glazing; it is possible to resort to the same means as those that are used in the case of the already known coupling electrode. In principle, the ends of the wire may also be conducted to the outside, away from a composite forming the glazing, so that any contact problems can also be eliminated again on the completed glazing.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

It is also possible to conceive of [[the]] a check being done in the fitted state, within the framework of a diagnostic device for the corresponding apparatus (selector of channels, radio, TV), so that with their diagnosis, it is possible at one and the same time to also check the operating capacitance of the antenna and of the corresponding functional elements, and especially of the coupling electrode and of its connections.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

With all these measures, the rate of scrap accumulating due to failures of contact in the coupling electrode of finished glazings is appreciably reduced as compared with the known antenna glazing, and after fitting of such a glazing into an automobile, a checking function is still possible.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The number of wires overlaid on the antenna in the form of a thin layer and hence the transmission power of the capacitor thus formed may be influenced depending on requirements by the laying of several loops inside a coupling electrode or simply by a simple or multiple fold of a loop taking a sinuous profile. The latter measure makes it possible to obtain a large surface coverage, without, however, losing the possibility of performing a simple check of continuity. As the case may be, it would be possible to form a single electrode according to the invention from several wires of the type described hereinabove.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In an additional and non-obvious function, a coupling electrode according to the invention could, for example, be utilized if it were placed in the resting zone of a windscreen wiper of an automobile glazing (windscreen and/or back window), [[be]] were exposed to a supply voltage which may itself be superimposed on the voltage of the signal, and could, as required, serve as separately activatable heating element. In a case of application of this kind, it is nevertheless advisable to take appropriate measures known per se to decouple the supply voltage and the HF signals, taking for example the form of interconnected coils.

Please insert the following heading at page 7, between lines 22 and 23:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

fig. Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of an antenna glazing of the invention,
fig. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of the coupling electrode according to figure 1,
fig. Fig. 3 is a view of a variant execution of a coupling electrode of the invention,
fig. Fig. 4 is a partial sectional view of the antenna glazing according to figure 1 (line IV IV), and

fig. Fig. 5 is another partial sectional view of an antenna glazing in a variant of figure 4.

Please insert the following heading at page 8, before line 1:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As already stated, such an antenna glazing 1 is glued to a collar, generally metallic, of a bodywork which has not been represented. The cladding, which may be used, alongside other functions (such as the heating of surfaces and/or isolation from infrared), as antenna, must terminate at least 20 mm before the outside edge of the glazing 1, so that it is not earthed with the bodywork considering the surface area/capacitance ratio. In the latter case, it would not be able to conduct any signal voltage, or only an overly weak voltage.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Preferably, the coupling electrode 4 lies in the zone of the overlapping of [[the]] cladding 2 by the edge strip 3. It is then invisible to inspection from the glazing 1. Optionally, if a complete inlay of the coupling electrode 4 with the aid of the edge strip 3 is not possible, the wire constituting the coupling electrode 4 can be darkened on the surface, to such an extent that it is practically invisible.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The antenna glazing 1 is, in the manner known per se, a composite glazing with two rigid glass or plastic panes (see figures Figures 4 and 5); including mixed composites consisting of a glass and a plastic pane are quite obviously possible likewise. The cladding 2 and the coupling electrode 4 are placed inside the composite glazing, hence between the two

rigid panes, but separated from one another galvanically, by a dielectric intermediate layer. It would quite obviously, in principle, be possible to use a galvanic coupling between the wire and the cladding, but there is no certainty that it could be done without defect and in a safe manner.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The critical points are, however, less the wire of the coupling electrode with high stability per se than the bonds which link thereto. As is known, tungsten is not very suitable for soft soldering, so that there is some degree of risk of poor contact of the coupling electrode to the outside. In ~~figure~~ Figure 2, ~~with a leftward arrow, has been indicated at the end 4A, a leftward arrow at end 4A indicates~~ the connection to an amplifier (not represented) while upstream of the end 4B (earthed), a matching resistor 5 has been introduced into the loop. The latter allows matching in accordance with the requirements of the impedance of the base of the coupling electrode 4 or even of the whole antenna assembly. An interface 6 is only demarcated by a circle; provision may be made here for a transition of the thin wire from the coupling electrode 4 to the external connections. A sheet-like substrate 7, that can serve for the prefitting of the coupling electrode 4 and possibly of the interface 6 has also been represented as dashes. This sheet-like substrate constitutes a support or an intermediate support for the thin wire of the coupling electrode and simplifies the deposition of the coupling electrode on the antenna glazing 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 3 represents a variant of the coupling electrode 4, in which the two ends 4A and 4B are conducted to two spaced apart points of the edge of the glazing 1, outside the surface of the glazing. Of the antenna glazing 1, only an extract has been shown, for the sake of simplification, without indicating the cladding and the edge strip. Here, there is no problem in appreciating that the coupling electrode 4 is made with an odd number of portions of wire (five portions) with four folds of the continuous wire. Such a variant provided for by the invention may be advantageous, for example if the positions for the electrical connections predefined by the automobile manufacturer are not close to one another, as in ~~figure~~ Figure 1, or if several antenna bases of different coupling electrodes, fitted for example at the corners, need to be joined.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 4 represents a partial sectional view of the glazing 1 of ~~figure~~ Figure 1, near its lateral edge. Depicted therein is the glazing 1 composed of two rigid panes 11 and 12 which are bonded together with the aid of an adhesive layer 13 to form a standard laminated or compound glazing. The outside surface of the glazing (in its fitted state) is at the top. Also depicted are the cladding 2 and the opaque edge strip 3, which are separated from one another by the electrically insulating adhesive layer 13. The cladding 2 terminates before the edge of the glazing 1, as already indicated in ~~figure~~ Figure 1. The thin wire forming the electrode 4 rests on the edge strip 3, and is therefore not visible from the outside. This wire 4 is separated from the cladding 2 by the adhesive layer 13 also forming the dielectric of a capacitor. In the finished state of the glazing 1, the wire of the coupling electrode 4 is

practically integrated into the adhesive layer 13 which may be a thermoplastic sheet of for example polyvinyl butyral.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 29, with the following rewritten paragraph:

According to ~~figure~~ Figure 5, which shows a variant of ~~figure~~ Figure 4, the only difference resides in the fact that the thin wire forming the electrode 4 does not rest in its entirety on the edge strip 3 but lies at least partially in the field of vision of the glazing 1 surrounded by the edge strip 3.